

PURITY.

THE FLAG OF THE UNION.

BY MRS. E. I. SCHEERMERNORN.

Oh read it not—still let it wave,
That star-gemmed flag o'er land and sea,
The cherished signal of the brave,
The glorious banner of the free;
Still let its eagle soar on high,
Its stripes still fresh, its stars still bright,
No gathering cloud to quench their light.
Oh plant it on each glorious spot,
Unfurl it wide, but read it not.

There comes a voice from every plain,
From every mount of strife and glory,
Where valor's blood has left a stain,
Or history found a theme for story:
From Bunker Hill, from Bennington,
From glorious York the cry is heard—
From vale to mount the sound rolls on,
And e'en the ocean depths are stirr'd;
From every fame-remembered spot,
The cry is heard—Oh! read it not.

Oh! ye the chiefs, whose awful forms
Are bending from the fairy sky,
Who bore that flag thro' war's wild storms,
And proud and glorious bade it fly;
Their blood-bought gift do not despise,
The proudest gift a nation knows—
A flag, bright, streaming to the skies,
That droops not to the vanishing toes.
Oh be the treasure ne'er forgot,
Unfurl it wide, but read it not.

POETRY BY JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Miss ELLEN M. COCKEY, of John and Thomas Forest, Baltimore county, presented to Mr. ADAMS, a few weeks ago, a pair of knit gloves. In acknowledging their reception, the "old man eloquent" penned the following lines:

Who shall say that public life
Is nothing but discordant strife?
And he whose heart is tuned to love,
Tender and gentle as the dove,
Must with his talons, night and day,
For conflicts with the birds of prey?

This world is fashioned, lady fair!
Of joy and sorrow, ease and care,
Of sudden changes, small and great;
Of upward and of downward fate:
And who bends his mind to trace
The annals of man's fallen race,
May strive to find that nature's plan
Is ruthless war from man to man.
Not nature cruel, to be kind,
But to war only man consigned;
But gave him woman on the spot,
To mingle pleasure in his lot,
That if with man war cannot cease,
With woman reign eternal peace.

Fair lady, I have lived on earth
Nigh fourscore summers from my birth;
And half the sorrows I have felt
Have by my brother man been dealt;
And all the ills I have endured
By man inflicted, woman cured.
The glove from man to man thou know'st,
Of fierce defiance is the boast;
And east in anger on the floor,
To mortal combat shows the door.
But gloves from woman's gentle hand,
Of cordial friendship bear the wand;
And in return a single glove
Betokens emblematic Love.

Thy gift, fair Ellen, then I take,
And cherish for the gift's sake:
And while they shelter from the storm
My hands, the Heart alike shall warm;
And speed for thee to God above,
The fervid prayer of faithful love.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
WASHINGTON, April 19, 1846.

Interlunations.

LEADING CHILDREN TO GOD.

A mother, sitting at work in her parlor overheard her child, whom an elder sister was dressing in an adjoining bedroom, say repeatedly, as if in answer to his sister: "No, I don't want to say my prayers, I don't want to say my prayers."
"How many church members in good standing?" thought the mother to herself, "often say the same thing, in their hearts, though they conceal even from themselves the feeling."

"Mother," said the child appearing in a minute or two, at the parlor door; the tone and look implied that it was only his morning salutation.

"Good morning, my child."
"I am going to get my breakfast."
"Stop a minute, I want you to come and see me first."

The mother laid down her work in the next chair, as the boy ran towards her.—She took him up. He knelt in her lap, and laid his face down upon her shoulder, his cheek against her ear.—The mother rocked her chair slowly backwards and forwards.

"Are you pretty well this morning?" said she, in a kind, gentle tone.

"Yes, mother, I am very well."

"I am glad you are well. I am very well too; and when I waked up this morning and found that I was very well, I thanked God for taking care of me."

"Did you?" said the boy, in a low tone—half a whisper. He paused after it—conscience was at its work.

"Did you ever feel my pulse?" asked his mother, after a minute of silence, at the same time taking the boy down and setting him in her lap, and placing his fingers on her wrist.

"No, but I have felt mine."

"Well, don't you feel mine now—how it goes, beating?"

"Yes!" said the child.

"If it should stop beating, I should die."
"Should you?"
"Yes, and I can't keep it beating."
"Who can?"
"God."
A silent pause.

"You have a pulse too; which beats in your bosom here, and in your arms, and all over you, and I cannot keep it beating, nor can you. Nobody can but God. If he should not take care of you, who could?"

"I don't know," said the child with a look of anxiety, and another pause ensued.

"So when I waked this morning, I thought I'd ask God to take care of me. I hope he will take care of me, and all of us."

"Did you ask him to take care of me?"

"No."

"Why not?"

"Because I thought you would ask him yourself."

A long pause ensued. The deeply thoughtful and almost anxious expression of countenance showed that his heart was reached.

"Don't you think you had better ask him for yourself?"

"Yes," said the boy readily.

He knelt again in his mother's lap, and uttered in his simple and broken language, a prayer for the protection and blessing of Heaven.

Dr. Samuel Johnson was distinguished as a moral writer. His compositions have been but seldom excelled in energy of thought and beauty of expression.—

To a young gentleman who visited him on his death bed, he said: "Young man, attend to the voice of one who possessed a certain degree of fame in the world, and who will shortly appear before his Maker: 'Read the Bible every day of your life.'

REV. ROWLAND HILL.

The eccentric Rowland Hill, among the numerous religious notices which it was his custom to read every Sabbath, after service, once delivered the following:

"A humble partaker in Christ desires to know why Brother Hill finds it necessary to ride to Church in a sumptuous carriage, when his Divine Master never rode any where, except on an ass?"

Upon the pious inquiry, Brother Hill, showing up his spectacles high on his forehead, and with an air of great humility, thus commented:

"I would say in answer to my humble brother, that I have a carriage, but no beast such as our Master rode. However, if my worthy brother will present himself at the door of my dwelling next Lord's day, ready saddled and bridled, I will ride him to church."

A certain Judge, meeting a minister mounted on a very fine horse, said to some gentlemen who were with him, "Do you see what a fine horse that priest has? I should like to crack a joke with him." "Doctor," said he to the minister, "you do not follow the example of your great Master, who humbly contented himself with riding on an ass." "Indeed," returned the minister, "that was my intention; but of late so many asses have been made judges, that a poor minister, though ever so willing, can hardly find one to ride on."

Washington's Last Vote.—At the general election in Virginia, in 1799, this great and good man went to Fairfax Court House to give his vote. The *viva voce* custom is the law of that Commonwealth. Having entered the Court House, he was asked for whom he voted, and replied as follows: "Gentlemen—I vote on the side of Order—I vote the Federal ticket," and then gave in the names of his candidates. This information I had from J. W. Bronough, a gentleman raised in Fairfax county.—*Col. J. Johnson's Reminiscences.*

Biddy, said we to a raw servant girl lately from t'other side of the pond, bring me a glass of ice water.

Yes, ma'am.

A long time elapsed, and no Biddy. We commenced a search for Biddy, and we found her before the kitchen fire holding a large piece of ice to the blaze, and as it melted, she would drop it into the tumbler.

"I say, mister, what's butter to day?"

"Why butter, certainly."

"Well, I'm dorned glad of it, for the last pound I bought from you was more than half tallow."

An Eye Witness.—A fellow being brought into Court as a witness in a case in a row, whose eye had been blacked, referred to it as a proof in the case.—The Court said, facetiously, that the witness's evidence was conclusive, inasmuch as he was an eye witness to the whole affair.

Anecdotes about "Old Rough and Ready" are all the fashion. Allow me to add one "from the highest authority." Marcy, it is said, complained to Taylor that his "despatches were not sufficiently in detail;" to which the Old General replied that he "was sorry for it—that he put into them all he had to say!"—*Spirit of the Times.*

Paddy, when told a stove would save just half his usual fuel, Replied, "Arrah, then, two I'll have. And save it all—my jewel!"

THE TROPHIES OF THE WAR.

Among the most interesting relics obtained in the battles of the 8th and 9th, are the standards of the different companies and regiments. We spent, says the New Orleans Tropic, a half hour in examining these pomps and circumstances of war, with the greatest interest. We found eighteen in all, seventeen of which are of tri-colored woollen or baize cloths, ornamented with the appropriate letters and symbols. They were mounted on staffs sharpened with iron, and were not only ornamental, but dangerous as offensive weapons. But the flag of the most absorbing interest, is that lettered

Batallon Guardia Costa de Tampico.

This magnificent and torn flag, apart from its associations, is remarkable for its appearance and the materials of which it is formed. It is of large size—its field of tri-colored silk, green, white and red. In the centre is embroidered the Mexican coat of arms, more beautifully than we conceived any modern Penelope had power to do, even if her delicate fingers were over skillful at the work. The Mexican eagle, with its outstretched wings, fairly lay before us, each rustle of the flag on which it rested, causing the prismatic colors of the atmosphere to play over the brilliant floss silk needle-work as brilliantly, as if it had been the plumage of the bird itself. Some fair Mexican damsel's bright eyes must have grown weary under their long dark lashes, in thus delicately counterfeiting nature. Perhaps it were the work of cloistered nuns, it is so elaborate—some holy sisterhood, who by ascetic life, have long attenuated fingers, and thus made more nimble, than those possessed by the "world's gazers" of their sex. The members of a whole convent, probably, have said their matins, and then by turns wrought upon that banner, which they fondly hoped was destined to lead gloriously the arms of their country in every fight. Alas! for the fortunes of war.

That flag, in the battle of Palo Alto, was torn by our cannon shot, and now bears upon its folds the shattered shreds thus rudely made; at the Resaca de la Palma, it waved over the bravest troops, and floated in the wind as long as its regiment lasted before the terrible fire of our arms. When all was lost, its bearer tore it from its staff, and fled to save it from the stain of capture. Such, however, was not to be its fortune. The brave man was met by one of our own troops, and hand to hand they fought for the prize—the Mexican nerved by every feeling of patriotism, the American by every sentiment of a soldier's ambition. The brave standard-bearer bit the dust, and the precious object of his care became an object of idle curiosity in the hands of his enemy. May it ever be respected among our people, as the only evidence existing of the once brave "Batallon de Tampico." The trophies are in charge of Col. M. M. Payne, and will be by him carried to Washington.

Flogging.—A late English writer, in enumerating the modes of punishment in China, says,

The grand panacea, however, after all, is the rod. The general application of this vigorous instrument of administration is by no means confined to China, but embraces without exception every country of the East, from Japan to Bengal, including about five hundred millions of people, or more than half the human race.

There the rod, under its various appellations of bamboo cane, cudgel, or birch, is actively at work from morning till night, and afterward from night till morning. The grand patriarch canes his first minister; the prime minister canes the secretary of state; he admonishes the lords of the treasury by belaboring their backs; these enforce their orders to the first lord of the admiralty by applying what is equal to cat-o'-nine-tails. Generals cane field officers, and field officers the captains and subalterns. Of course, the common soldiers of the celestial army are caned *ad libitum* by every body.—Then husbands cane their wives, and wives their children. In short, China may be truly described as a well flogged nation.

Niagara Falls.—From a paper from Silliman's Journal, it would appear that the Motive Power of the Cataract of Niagara, exceeds by nearly forty fold all the mechanical force of water and steam power, rendered available in Great Britain; and that probably the law of gravity puts forth in this single water-fall more intense and effective energy than is necessary to move all the artificial machinery of the habitable globe!

From a series of observations and measurements made with great care and skill, at Black Rock and Lewistown, it is estimated that there flows out of Lake Erie 22,410,000 cubic feet, or 1,102,500,000 pounds of water every minute.

The whole power used in driving machinery in Great Britain, is equal to 233,000 horse power, while that of Niagara is 4,333,331 horse power.

The War Spirit.—The names of two hundred thousand volunteers are at the present time enrolled on the books of the War Department. All Mississippi is ready to take the field.

Generals Fighting for Seven Dollars a Month.

When General Vega was led into the American Camp, he asked Gen. Taylor how many generals he had in his army. The reply of "Old Rough and Ready" was characteristic of the man.—"I think there are about fifteen hundred. We are all generals to-day." And upon all occasions he has spoken in the highest terms of the conduct of the private soldiers, during the battles of the 8th and 9th of May. The result of these battles depended mainly upon the individual daring of the soldiers. And these men, who upon those occasions were all generals, are paid seven dollars a month by a government professing a due regard for the equality of men. In regard to our Army and Navy, we are the most aristocratic people in the world. We pay and treat the officers like princes, but we pay and treat the privates like slaves. The private is miserably paid, and what is worse, he has no chance of rising. Like the serf of Russia, he is chained down to his degrading condition. In the Army and Navy of no other country, save England, is this the case. Why not make lieutenants of some of those noble fellows who won the victories of the Rio Grande? But Government will neither do that, increase their pay, or give them a quarter section of land.—They have given them a vote of thanks, and have it in contemplation to give each of them a brass medal. A most magnanimous Republic!—*Pittsburg Chron.*

Men of the Revolution.—Gen. Green, in his despatches, after the battle of Eutaw, says:—"Hundreds of my men were naked as they were born!" Judge Johnson, in his life of Green, says:—"Posterity will scarcely believe that the bare loins of many men who carried death into the enemy's ranks, at the Eutaw, were galled by their cartouch boxes, while a fold or a rag or a tuft of moss protected the shoulder from sustaining the same injury from the musket."—Gen. Green says in his letters to the Secretary of War: "We have three hundred men without arms, and more than one thousand so naked that they can be put on duty only in cases of a desperate nature. Our difficulties are so numerous, and our wants so pressing that I have not a moment's relief from the most painful anxieties. I have more embarrassments than it is proper to disclose to the world."

A Fearful Occurrence at Redruth, (Eng).—A dreadful accident occurred at Redruth, on Monday last, under very strange and peculiar circumstances.—Holton's travelling menagerie had arrived in the town that morning, and the evening's exhibition drew a great concourse of spectators, it is supposed numbering several thousands, of all ages and ranks of life; there were also great numbers outside. About 10 o'clock, whilst the crowd was greatest, some lads foolishly began teasing a blind hyena, a very savage brute; the animal, much irritated by their treatment, commenced a fight with another hyena, confined in the same cage. This aroused the lion, who soon lashed himself into a terrible mood, and roared most awfully, when all at once a cry was that the lion had broke loose. The panic became awful, and the confusion terrible. The most piercing screams were heard, and a simultaneous rush was made to the entrance. The pressure was tremendous; the old and feeble were thrown down and trampled upon, and at length the side of the menagerie was burst open, and the spectators rushed in the wildest terror, into the street. The panic was at once communicated to the crowd outside, and the cry raised on all sides, "The lion has broke loose." The people ran madly away, and rushed into private houses, up stairs, and into all imaginable places, expecting the wild beasts were at their heels. The shrieks and cries of murder were most piercing, and at one time it is supposed that nearly 200 were lying on the ground. Many persons were trampled on and picked up in a helpless state. The surgeons of the town were at once called into requisition, and afforded most valuable assistance. A great many persons were very severely bruised, and were taken up almost insensible, their eyes suffused with blood; and several cases of fractured limbs and collar bones are also reported. Happily no lives have been lost, although it can scarcely be said that all the sufferers are out of danger.—*Western Times.*

A Novel Error.—In the battle of the Resaca de la Palma, in a hand-to-hand skirmish, a soldier in our army, a quaint Irishman, pierced a Mexican with his bayonet, and immediately after fired the contents of his musket. "What was that for," said the officer in command of the squad, in a tone signifying his disapproval of the act. "Oh," said the soldier, much puzzled for an answer, "What was it for? why to make a hole to get my bayonet out, to be sure."

The best lip salve in creation is a KISS. The remedy should be used with great care, however, as it is apt to bring on an affection of the heart.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July 7.

A DESPERATE WOMAN.

Readers of newspapers have doubtless noticed, within the year past, occasional allusions to a woman in the Western country, who complained of terrible wrongs she had suffered at the hands of a man formerly resident in this city, and threatened some dreadful retribution.—The last notice of her stated that she had left Lafayette, Indiana, in masculine attire and armed, and had made her way to some town in the interior of Ohio.

Last Sunday morning, while the Great Western was lying at Mackinaw, it was whispered round that one of the passengers, who seemed a trim boy of some sixteen or eighteen years, was in fact a woman. Captain Walker invited the youth and one of the principal citizens into his office, and there being questioned, the suspicious passenger declared herself a woman, and gave her reasons for assuming the dress she wore. She said she was married, as she supposed, a few years ago, in this city, to a man whose name our informant was unable to give; and after living with him some years and having two or three children, her husband told her the marriage was all a sham, that he had another lawful wife, and had contemptuously cast off her and her children.

Under these circumstances, she had sworn to have revenge or justice. She had ascertained that the man who had thus deeply wronged her was living at Mackinaw, and she had come there to obtain a recognition of her rights, or vengeance in default. Upon which she exhibited two loaded pistols which she carried about her person. After some farther conversation she gave up the pistols, and a messenger was despatched to the husband with an intimation that a passenger on the Western wished to see him. He soon came on board, and the two parties met face to face. The woman upbraided him with all the wrongs he had inflicted upon her, and demanded reparation for herself and children by a legal marriage, at the same time, with all the recklessness of a woman goaded to desperation, threatened his life with the most vehement asseverations if he failed to do her justice.

At this point the door opened, and the man, who had covered before her, shot out like lightning and escaped to the shore. She soon followed after, ascertained his place of business, and sought another interview. As she approached, the man, doubtless supposing she had come to fulfill her threats, and that he must defend his life, raised a pistol and fired. The ball struck near her feet.—She never blenched, but drawing a pistol in turn from her vest, took deliberate aim at him, and then lowered the weapon, saying as she turned on her heel, "no, you poor contemptible wretch, it would disgrace even a woman to slay you!"

The affair, of course, made a great noise on the island, but what was the issue we are unable to state. The boat swung off soon after the events we have detailed, leaving both parties ashore.—We have heard many stories about the character and the relations of the parties in this matter, but not enough that we can rely upon to form a decided opinion as to the merits of the case. It may be that the woman is profligate, but how often does the term abandoned have a strictness of meaning, not intended by those who use it to characterize frailty, and how many, now the scorn and outcasts of society, desperate in vice and crime, and degraded until they have lost all semblance of womanhood, would be happy, virtuous wives and mothers, but for the foul wrong and abandonment of which they have been the victims.—There is terrible wrong somewhere in the case we have related, and our judgment, as well as our sympathies, inclines us to believe that the unsexed woman is the sufferer.

A Paris correspondent says:—"Tomorrow takes place the opening of the Great Northern Railway, which is the most gigantic of any in Europe, or even in the world. Its length, with embranchments, is 291 kilometres; it unites the capitals of two kingdoms, Paris and Brussels; its traffic will be enormous. Although the embranchments are not yet completed, there are already 175 locomotives and 32,500 carriages on the line. The fringing and the pomp and the parade of the opening to-morrow will be gorgeously magnificent. Throughout the whole length of the line all the population will be on foot to welcome the train; and at Lille, Amiens, and other great towns, there will be such rejoicings as were never seen before, and probably will never be seen again."

There is asentiment as beautiful as just, contained in the following lines—

He who forgets the fountain from which he drank, and the tree under whose shade he gambled in the days of his youth, is a stranger to the sweetest impressions of the human heart.

Beautiful Sentiment.—The New Orleans Picayune, in announcing the death of a beautiful child of that city, says:

"Earth has a mortal loss,
And Heaven an angel more."

An Indian Treaty.—We see by the

St. Louis Republican, that Major Harvey has concluded a treaty with the Potawatamies, by which the tribes relinquish their lands west of the Missouri river, in Iowa—amounting to 5,000,000 acres—and move upon a new tract on Kansas river. One million acres held by a branch of the tribe, on the Osage river, has also been yielded up by the treaty, for which the Government has stipulated to pay \$850,000; which sum is to cover all expenses of removal, improvements, purchase new homes, &c.

Successful Enterprise.—The brig Francis Amy arrived at Baltimore on Thursday week, from her second voyage of exploration and search after the treasure of the ship of war "San Pedro," which was sunk off the Spanish main in the year 1815. We understand that she has recovered this voyage about the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, in Spanish dollars. This money was found at the bottom of the sea, about three feet under the sand, and beneath a coral formation, in sixty feet water. The whole amount recovered from the wreck thus far is something more than sixty thousand dollars.—*American.*

Wayward Fortune.—In one of the markets in this city (says the N. Y. Sun) may be seen a middle aged woman, whose history is full of interest. She is a younger daughter of a titled English aristocrat, whose estate is valued at 25,000 dollars per annum. She was brought up in luxury, fell in love with and married her father's groom, was turned out of house and home, and obliged to fly from her country to avoid her father's vengeance. She passed through many trials which rend the heart, in her career from wealth to poverty.—She is now selling fruit in a New York market. For obvious reasons we do not go into detail. A strange commentary on English customs. Verily "truth is stranger than fiction."

Anti-Slavery Lecturer Killed.—An anti-slavery lecturer, named David Officer, was killed on the 5th inst., while lecturing at Shanesville, Tuscarawas co., Ohio, by David M. Mains. The latter was drunk, and had been put out of the meeting; he returned in a short time with a brickbat in his hand, and threw it with such violence against the head of Officer, that his skull was completely shattered. Officer survived but a short time.

A Day of Jubilee a Day of Sorrow.—Samuel Ford and wife came into Boston on Saturday to celebrate the Fourth. In the evening, while waiting at the depot to take the cars home, they got separated in the crowd. He was intoxicated at the time of their separation, and the next time she saw him he was a lifeless corpse! He had staggered into the dock and got drowned. Such was the fate of a man sixty-four years of age, a husband, and the father of four children.

Perquisites of Office.—Among the articles for which the Clerk of the House of Representatives has issued proposals, to supply the members of that honorable body at next session, are "800 English pen knives, four blades, best pearl, stag or buck handles;" and 240 with two blades of the same quality—making 1040 pen knives, for the use of 228 gentlemen, for the period of three months—four apiece, and a small surplus.

Whetting a Razor.—A young fop, who had just began to shave for beard, stepped into a barber's shop, and after a grand swagger, desired to be shaved.—The barber went through the usual movements, and the sprig jumped up with a flourish, exclaiming—"Maw fine fellow, what's your chawge?" "O, no charge," was the reply. "No chawge! Now's that?" "Why, we are always thankful when we can get soft calf-skin to whet our razors on!"

A woodman from the interior of Arkansas, who had never been on board of a steamboat, had occasion to go to St. Louis, a short time. From the bank of the river he hailed a steamboat with: "Captain, what's the fare to St. Louis?" "What part of the boat do you wish to go on?" asked the captain—"cabin or deck?" "Darn your cabin," said the hoozier;—"I live in a cabin at home—give me the best you've got."

"Mother," said a little boy in our presence the other day, "I've got such a bad headache and sore throat too."

"Have you, my dear?" asked the mother, "well, you shall have some medicine."

"It's no matter," retorted the shrewd archin, "I've got 'em—but they don't hurt me."

An up-country gallant, not long since went over to see his "bright particular," and after sitting nearly half a day without saying a word, at last got up and said—"Well, I reckon it's gettin' feedin' time—I must be a goin': Well, a good evenin' to you all, Miss Naney!"

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, July 1st, 1846.

A. Miller George 2
Armstrong Henry M. Meacham Frances Miss
Allison Robert (Heirs) M. Kinnery Robert
B. Magny Jane Mrs
Magny Sarah Miss
Boyd James
Bishop Mr.
Brown William H.
Barber Rufus
Bender Jacob
Bowen G. W.
Brookwell Samuel
Bucher Sophia Miss
Bayer John
Butler Henry
Bowen Samuel
Beymer George
Blancher John
Boyd John
C. Constance Aaton 2
Culp William
Camell James
Caldwaller David
Craig H.
Clapsaddle
Cole Jacob
D. Donworth William
Duck Giffard
Dottener Henry
Dettweiler Ephraim
Dessix Teresa
Diersom Philip
Deamont Joana
E. Eiker John
F. Fisher William L.
Fisher Robert J.
Fisher Samuel
Fisher Robert Dr.
G. Gerber Beatus
Graham Jefferson W.
Gunn Catharine
Groff John H.
Gay Dr.
Guswyler Mrs.
Glasgow Wm. E.
Gesterburg Dr.
H. Harner John or Isaac
Heller Emily Miss 2
Honey Michael
Heck Jacob
Harner James
Harner Maria F. Mrs.
Heavy James B.
Henninger John
Hoke Catharine Miss
Harrison Wm. H.
Hartzel Henry
Hessel Mary
Hosier Christian
Heck George
J. John Peter
Johns John
Johns Thomas
Jones Mary Ann Miss
K. Kerrigan Andrew
Kuhn John
Kelly Samuel
Kalu Benjamin
Kelly J. K. Miss
Keener Charles
Krise Abraham
L. Long John F.
Long Edward
Long George 2
Leimad David
Lady John
Lawyer John
Lockhart Moses
Lawrence Jacob
Linn Samuel D.
Logan Samuel
M. M'Grew Alexander 2
Meals Gabriel
Miller Mrs.
Marshall Rachael R.
Marlin G. W. Esq.
Miller Isaac 3
July 6.

HUNTERS, TAKE NOTICE!

WE, the subscribers, residents of Straban township, do hereby all persons not to hunt, catch or shoot any game whatever on our premises. Any person who shall be so guilty, he or she, or his or her agents, will be dealt with according to law.

Joseph Thomas, John Wible,
Robert Major, Henry Wertz,
George G. Walter, Jacob Brander,
Peter Martin, Samuel Mackley,
Martin Shuler, Frederick Farney,
Samuel Bruns, Peter Moritz,
Isaac Golden, M. Saltzger, sen.
Michael Saltzger.

June 22.

LAST NOTICE.

THE books of the late firm of T. WARREN & CO. have been placed in the hands of A. R. Stryker, Esq. for collection. All claims not settled on or before the 1st day of August next, will be put in suit.

June 8.

Farmers, Attend!

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his Old Stand in York street—East end—(formerly Buckingham's establishment) where he will execute all work in his line, in a most substantial manner, and on reasonable terms. He invites calls from Farmers and others, assuring them that he will do all work in such a manner as cannot be pleased.

LEONARD STOUGH.

An Apprentice Wanted.

AN APPRENTICE to the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS will be taken by the subscriber. Any one coming well recommended, about sixteen years of age, may obtain a good situation by making application, immediately, to LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

IMPORTANT TO ALL

COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining, at all times, pure and highly flavored

TEAS,

By the single pound or larger quantity, at the PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE.

30 South Second Street, between Market and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed, almost impossible, to obtain always good Green and Black Teas. But now you have only to visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain as delicious and fragrant Tea as you could wish for. All tastes can here be satisfied, with the advantage of getting a pure article at a low price.

June 22.

THE LADIES

ARE invited to call and examine my assortment of LAWNS, BARGES, BALZARINES, GINGHAMS, GINGHAM LAWNS, which for beauty of style and cheapness cannot be surpassed.

R. W. MSHERRY.

May 4.

Cloths, Tweeds & Cassimeres.

JUST received, some very fine and coarse Tweeds, Cloths and Cassimeres.

R. W. MSHERRY.

May 4.

PLUMBE

National Daguerrian Gallery

AWARDED the Medal, Four first premiums, and Two highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, for the most beautiful colored Daguerotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut St., Boston, 75 Court, and 55 Hanover Sts.; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore St.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics Hall, Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main St.; Saratoga Springs, Broadway.

June 5.

Cholera, Summer Complaint, Diarrhea,

Dysentery, and all other Derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, cured by Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balm.

New York, 8th month 1st, 1839.

Friend Dr. Jayne—It gives me much pleasure to inform thee of the result of a case in which I administered thy Carminative Balm, and I consider it to be a matter of duty due thee and the public, to give the following statements—

Being called to visit a patient a few days since, I found he was vomiting and purging most violently, with severe Tremors and Cramps, in the upper extremities, and also in the abdominal parities. The Cramp was so violent, that it took two men to rub him incessantly, to keep down the spasm, and to use his own words, he said it seemed to him as if his bones would snap in two. There were also very violent choleric pains around the umbilical region, attended with very distressing nausea. In short, I considered it to be a case of genuine cholera. I found on inquiry, the patient had been moved the day previous, with a loss of the bowels.

That six hours before I saw him, he was seized with the complaint, and had gradually got worse. The extremities were cold, and he was nearly pulseless. I immediately gave him a spoonful of thy Balm, which in a few moments was ejected from the stomach, but on giving it a few times, the stomach became settled, and he expressed himself much relieved. I then gave him calomel and an opium powder. In two hours from the time I saw him he felt quite easy, and fell asleep, and slept well for two hours; but on waking, the symptoms again returned. I directed more of the Balm to be given him, when the disease subsided, and the patient was convalescent. It took only one bottle to effect a cure. I have also often witnessed the beneficial effects of the Carminative Balm in Summer Complaints and Diarrhea, that I would not be without it for its weight in silver.

I remain thy friend,

THOMAS MOTT, M. D.

15 Broadway, New York.

Dr. The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa.

July 6.

NEW

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Franklin W. Denwidde.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT of J. H. Skelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Buehler's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style.

All work entrusted to him will be warranted to suit. His terms will be very moderate, for Cash or Currents Payment.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from the cities.

Gettysburg March 23.

A variety of Blanks,

Constantly on hand and for sale at the Office

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber having removed from Gettysburg, persons having business with him may find him, during all the Court, and on every Tuesday, throughout the year, at the Hotel at James M. Cook in Gettysburg, and at all other times at his place in Lark town.

The under signed, Commis. under the Act, known as Deed and all other instruments of writing, under seal, to be used in the State of Maryland

March 20.

LAW NOTICE.

PRESENTS has respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the County of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them

Feb 2.

WM. B. M'GILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

THOMAS M'CREARY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South-east Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M. Sherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

JUST received, a general assortment of Groceries and Queensware, which I will sell at small profits.

May 4.

Shawls & Bonnets.

Another Lot of these large and beautiful BARRAGE SHAWLS, Satin Stripes, and Plaid—various shades; also another supply of New Style

NEAPOLITAN BONNETS,

Just received and for sale by D. MIDDLECOFF.

May 11.

CALICOES.

Large Assortment of beautiful style CALICOES—just received and for sale

R. W. MSHERRY.

May 4.

DOMESTICS.

THOSE wishing to buy Domestic Goods, can buy them of R. W. MSHERRY, as cheap as at any other Store in Town.

May 4.

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

BE leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Cook's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Dolorous, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. Bell, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

THE SUPERIORITY OF DEWEY'S UNRIVALED STUFF

OVER all others, is fully proved by the liberal patronage of a discerning public, for the last fifty years; a period amply sufficient to test its excellence, and to bring it to its present perfection, whereby it has obtained a reputation surpassed by none in the Union.

Commissioners and dealers will please observe that this celebrated stuff is manufactured from the purest and finest materials, and warranted to be free from all deleterious dyes, and to stand against soap, then attention is invited to the following necessary—

Careless—The genuine article is known only as DEWEY'S STUFF, and is wholly sold in Lancaster, Pa., solely by the manufacturer, by Binger & Cozons, 50 Vesey Street, N. York.

Anthony Elton, 10 North Sixth street, Philadelphia; and C. Canby, Pratt street, Baltimore.

J. & E. Fyrick, West Penn St., Reading, Pa.

The trade and others supplied on reasonable terms, and prompt attention given to all orders, if addressed to the above sole agents, or to the manufacturer, L. L. Dewey, at the old original stand, in East KING street, near Duke, Lancaster, Pa.; which establishment has no interest in common with any other.

Feb. 23.

ATTENTION! VOLUNTEERS AND CITIZEN SOLDIERS

Of the 2d Brig. 5th Div. P. M.

A STATE of war now exists between the United States and Republic of Mexico—Battles have been fought, the details of which you have all seen through the medium of the public prints.

The President of the United States has made a requisition on the State of Pennsylvania for six regiments of volunteer infantry.

All those desirous of enrolling themselves into Volunteer Infantry companies, are earnestly requested to do so, without delay.

The patriotism of the volunteer and citizen soldiers of this Brigade, is now earnestly appealed to. Come forward then and speedily enroll yourselves under the banner of your country. Promptness and decision at this important crisis will ensure a speedy termination of hostilities.

The progress of enrollment of companies and officers of service, will be reported to me by the commanding officers of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Regiments of this Brigade, immediately, in order that such companies may be inspected, their officers elected and commissioned, services rendered, and held in readiness to meet every emergency.

SAMUEL E. HALL.

Brig Gen 2d Brig 5th Div P M

July 23

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

W. & A. HAY,

WORLD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept at Hay's Tavern, near the Indian Run, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barntz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins, Rums, Whiskies, CORDONS AND BITTERS,

of all qualities and prices.

W. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can place them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 21.

New & Cheap Goods.

WE have just received a Large Assortment of NEW SPRING GOODS, to which I respectfully invite the attention of the Public—attested that I can offer them as HANDSOME GOODS, and at as LOW PRICES, as can be had at any other house.

R. W. MSHERRY.

May 4.

PLUMBE

National Daguerrian Gallery

FOUNDED 1840:

Awarded the MEDAL, FOUR FIRST PREMIUMS, and Two HIGHEST HONORS, by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautiful Colored Daguerotypes, and best apparatus ever exhibited.

No. 205 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, adjoining Campbell's Jewelry Store.

Concert Hall, Penn. Avenue, Washington, D. C. 251 Broadway, N. York. Market St., St. Louis. 75 Court St., Boston. Main street, Du Buque. 136 Chestnut St., Phila. Broadway, Saratoga. 50 Canal St., N. Y. Duou's Buildings, Alb. 127 Viell Rue de Temple, Middle St., Portland, Maine St., Newport, Va. 32 Church Liverpool —, Norfolk, Va. 33 Main St., Lou. Ky. —, Petersburg, Va. 176 Main St., Cin. O.

May 11.

EXTENSIVE

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

THE Greatest Bargains in READY MADE CLOTHING are to be had at M. TRACY'S Old Established Pioneer Line, No. 202 Market street, Philadelphia; who has just finished one of the largest and most complete assortments of Spring and Summer Clothing in the city, consisting of

Super Black Cloth Dress Coats, from \$10 00 to \$11 00

“ “ “ Frocks “ 10 00 to 11 00

“ “ “ Dress “ 11 00 to 12 00

Superfine Habit Cloth “ 8 00 to 10 00

“ “ “ Cassimerette, “ 7 00 to 9 00

“ “ “ Tweed “ 4 00 to 5 00

“ “ “ Croton “ 2 50 to 3 50

“ “ “ French Cassimeres Pants, “ 4 00 to 6 00

“ “ “ Fancy Drillings “ 2 00 to 3 00

Fine Satin Vests, from 2 25 to 3 00

Extra fine Satin Vests, from 3 50 to 5 00

Mar-illes “ 1 00 to 2 50

Gentlemen's Fine Cloth Cloaks, from 13 00 to 18 00

Shirts, Collars, Suspenders, Stocks, &c.

All garments at this establishment are warranted both in fit and quality of workmanship, they are all got up expressly for the retail trade, consequently more care is taken in the selection of the goods as well as the style of cutting. The proprietor of the establishment is a practical tailor (having served a regular apprenticeship to the business) and has none but practical workmen in his employ.

Gentlemen in want of Clothing may depend upon being suited in every respect, as they are determined not to be undersold by any competitors. All goods are purchased for Cash, and sold for Cash, which enables us to sell a little lower than those who deal on the credit system, it being a self-evident fact that the “nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling.”

Also, always on hand an extensive assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, which will be made to order at the shortest notice.

M. TRACY.

No. 202 Market street, Philadelphia.

May 1.

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 600 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 600 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 20 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 265 Market street—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20.

To Printers.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE subscribers have opened a new Type Foundry in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job or Fancy Type, Ink, Paper, Cases, Gallies, Brass Rule, Steel Column Rule, Composing Sticks, Chases, and every article necessary in a Printing Office. Also, second hand materials.

The Type which are cut in imitation of the English letters, are cast in new Moulds, from an entirely new set of Matrices, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

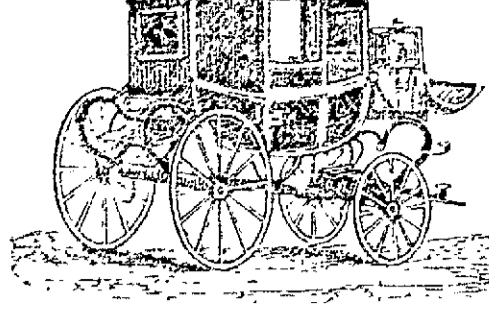
All the type furnished by us is “hand cast.” The Types from any foundry can be matched at this establishment.

Printing Presses furnished, also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

Composition Rollers cast to Printers.

LOCKROFF & OVEREND'S, June 23.

COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand and will manufacture to order.

CARRIAGES, Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Bathway, Pailor, Premium, and nine-piece Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand, Castings for Machinery,

of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SEYLER PLOUGHS,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

Threshing Machines,

ready made, and continues to manufacture Lathes, Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hand-over and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

Encourage Home Industry.

FARMERS & MECHANICS



Adams Sentinel.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, July 20, 1846.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES M. POWER,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

Owing to the late hour at which the 4th of July proceedings at Capt. McKnight's were received, we are obliged to postpone their publication until next week.

The name of the Post Office at Arendtsville, in this county, has been changed to that of *Conewago*.

Splendid Meteor.

On Monday night last, just at the moment our town clock was striking the hour of 9, a splendid meteor passed across the Heavens in a direction nearly from South West to North East. Its appearance was that of a brilliantly luminous orb, with a stream or tail of the varied colors of the rainbow. It travelled apparently slowly. The light which it emitted illuminated our streets nearly as much as the moon ordinarily does.

The meteor was observed about the same moment at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, York, Carlisle, Hagerstown, and every other town from which we have yet heard—which proves its immense height and great velocity.

Laying of the Corner Stone.

We learn from an advertisement of the Committee of Arrangement, in the last "Star," that the addresses on the occasion of laying the Corner Stone of the Linnaean Hall, are to be delivered in the Grove immediately in the rear of the College Edifice; that the exercises are to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.; and that the Neville Band will be present to enliven the exercises of the day.

The State Tax.

The tax-payers of Adams county have promptly responded to the circular of the County Commissioners, and the County Treasurer has paid over to the State Treasury our full quota of the State Tax.

It is worthy of notice, that Adams County was the FIRST to pay in the amount of the State Tax at the Treasury. This speaks well for our noble little Whig County.

Mechanics' Liens.

By an act of the last Legislature, the "Act relating to the lien of mechanics and others, upon buildings," was extended to Adams county.

The Battle Grounds.

A letter from the Army mentions that the Palo Alto battle-field is two-thirds covered with water, from the heavy rains that have fallen in that region; and at the Resaca de la Palma, there is a pond deep enough anywhere for a respectable sized steamboat to pass through it. "From the river to the Palo Alto, some nine miles, there is not, altogether, half a mile of head road. The mud is generally a foot deep, and in some places two or three feet deep, and there is at least four miles of water, in many places hardly fordable for horses. A gentleman captured a gar-fish on 'six mile prairie,' between the battle-fields, nearly three feet long!" The writer had tried, all over the same place four or five times when it was perfectly dry with no appearance of having ever been overflowed.

The Heat.

During the hot weather of Friday and Saturday week, the Coroner at New York was called upon to hold inquests on THIRTY-SEVEN persons, nearly all of whom came to their death by imprudent exposure to the sun, or the free use of cold water when heated by such exposure. In Philadelphia and Baltimore, also, there was a large number of deaths from the same cause.

The Hagerstown News of Wednesday says that the Potatoe rot has made its appearance in that county—that whole hills of apparently fine potatoes have been turned up, which, upon examination, are found to be entirely unfit for any use whatever. To what extent it prevails is not yet known.

It has also made its appearance in many other sections of the country, and has been noticed at York, Westminster, &c.

General Hugh Brady.

This veteran officer, now nearly 80 years of age, and the oldest officer but one in the service of the U. States has gone on to Old Point Comfort, to preside over the Court of Inquiry into the conduct of Gen. Gaines.

A letter from an officer in the army says—"we are becoming sickly; every thing indicates great malarial disease, and we anticipate a most unhealthy season from the enormous quantity of rain which has fallen—greater than ever known in the same time—and this is the dog-day season, too."

The gallant Col. Payne who was wounded at the battle of Resaca de la Palma, arrived at Baltimore on Monday night, where he would remain a few days. He is still quite lame, and walks on crutches. He is on his way to Washington, with the flags, banners, &c. captured from the Mexicans—a description of one of which will be found on our first page, to which we call the attention of the reader. The trophies all show more or less the marks of battle. There are also several other officers at Dartmouth, recently from the Rio Grande.

From all sections of the country we learn that the crops have produced an abundant yield to the farmer.

Adjournment of Congress.

On Thursday last, a resolution passed both Houses of Congress, to adjourn on the 10th day of August, three weeks from to-day.

The Tariff in the Senate.

The debate on the new Tariff bill is now going on in the Senate. Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, led off on Monday, in favor of the bill—and was followed by Mr. Evans, of Maine, who occupied Tuesday and Wednesday with a most masterly argument in defence of the present Tariff, and in opposition to the ruinous scheme now brought forward by the Administration for its overthrow. The Intelligencer says, his reasoning and eloquence have been seldom equalled even in the Senate, and were such as to add to his reputation for ability. On Tuesday Mr. WENSTEN took occasion, also, to make a few remarks, on presenting a petition from the merchants of Boston against the new Tariff bill, and intimated his intention to examine hereafter into the details of the bill, if his health permitted. On Thursday, Mr. Davis, of Mass. spoke at great length in opposition to the bill, and his remarks were worthy of this veteran champion of the protective policy.

Wanted to Dodge.

On Thursday night last, Senator SAMPLE, with a view to escape voting on the Tariff bill, took his passage in the Baltimore cars. After his baggage had been stowed away, (says the Sun,) and he had taken his seat, he was discovered by his locofoco brethren, and in a friendly manner pulled out. They could not spare him.

The Land Bill.

On Tuesday last, the bill which had passed the Senate for graduating the price of the Public Lands, passed the House of Representatives, 92 to 90, with two amendments, and was sent back to the Senate for concurrence, where it was referred to a committee.

Warehouse Bill.

The bill establishing the Warehousing System passed the Senate on Wednesday, 31 to 29. Both our Pennsylvania Senators voted against the bill. Under the operation of this bill, foreign manufacturers can fill our warehouses with their surplus stocks, and wait for a market, without expense, and are not obliged to pay the custom house duties until they throw them into market. When prices shall authorize American manufacturers to bring their fabrics into market, the agents of the foreign manufacturers will pay the duties on these foreign goods and bring them into market to undersell the American manufacturers. The Ledger remarks—"the proper title of this bill would be 'a bill for the encouragement of foreign manufacturers, and the ruin of American manufacturers and merchants and ship owners.'" This bill is a favorite project with the Secretary of the Treasury—and it is part of the system of the Administration to sacrifice all the vital interests of the country. Will the people never open their eyes to the destructive policy of the Administration?

Treasury Notes.

The bill to authorize the Government to issue Treasury notes to meet expenses, passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, 118 to 47.

Improvement Bill.

On Tuesday last, the bill for the improvement of the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers, was rejected by the House of Representatives, 150 to 18. Mr. Calhoun has been a good deal wounded in his feelings by the rejection of this bill, as it was a favorite of his.

Mr. Whitney's Great Rail Road.

The Committee on Roads and Canals in the House of Representatives have reported against the great project of Mr. Whitney for a Rail Road to Oregon; and have reported a bill appropriating \$25,000 for a survey of the Upper Missouri, Clarke and Columbia rivers and the North Pass across the Rocky Mountains—the object being an early communication with the Pacific and the Oregon. This plan has been deemed more practicable, and therefore more preferable to the Rail Road route contemplated by Mr. Whitney. Most of the communications, it is supposed, may be made by steamboats, or all but about 150 miles.

A bill passed the Senate of the U. States on Monday, 21 to 16, giving to the Widow of General ALEXANDER HAMILTON, \$20,000 for a thousand printed copies of the papers of her late husband, and the surrender thereof of the manuscripts to the Government, to be preserved among the National archives.

A resolution passed the House of Representatives on Thursday, authorizing the President to cause medals to be struck from the trophies of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, for distribution among the soldiers.

San Juan de Uta.—The National Intelligencer, of Thursday, says:

A report, which prevailed some weeks ago, of an assault moderated by the Executive upon the Castle of San Juan de Uta, (the seaboard defence of Vera Cruz) but which had apparently died away, has revived within a day or two. It is now said that a Council of Naval Post Captains has been summoned by the Head of the Navy Department to Washington, to decide upon the practicability and expediency of the measure.

The concentration of troops, regulars and volunteers, on our South-western frontier, for the prosecution of the campaign against Mexico, is going on steadily. By the time that systematic demonstrations of hostility are begun, a very large force will have taken the field.

It is estimated from satisfactory data, that 200,000 persons will emigrate from Europe to the United States, during this year.

Great Fire at Nantucket.

Half the Town Destroyed—The Fire Still Raging.

On Monday night last, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the town of Nantucket, which was still raging at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, at which time 180 houses had been destroyed. 20 houses had been blown up to check the flames, but without success. The goods and property of all sorts, were destroyed with the buildings. The newspaper offices, the two banks, post-office, &c. were consumed. There is said to be more wealth in Nantucket than in any other town of its size in the U. States.

POSTSCRIPT.—The fire was subdued on Wednesday morning. Between THREE and FOUR HUNDRED BUILDINGS were destroyed, and the loss is about a MILLION OF DOLLARS, upon which there is but little insurance. No lives were lost. The burnt district embraces the business portion of the town.

Pennsylvania and the Tariff.

The people in the central part of this State have had large meetings, without distinction of party, and passed the most energetic resolutions in favor of Home Industry and the Tariff of 1812, and some distinguished citizens have been despatched to Washington to express their wishes to the Senate. It is all useless—Pennsylvania interests must be sacrificed at the shrine of the South, and to gratify that "better Tariff man," Mr. Polk, and his Free-Trade Secretary, Mr. Walker. Read the article on the preceding page—Who's the Dupe?

A lad named John Carpenter, aged 14 years, committed suicide near Germantown on Tuesday last, by throwing himself under the rail road cars. The whole train passed over him, and he was instantly killed. He was a sickly child, and had previously expressed an intention to commit suicide.

INSOLVENT LAWS.

The following sections from an Act passed by the last Legislature of this State may be interesting to our readers. They can be found on page 477 of the Pamphlet Laws of 1846:

SECT. 7. From and after the passage of this act, the necessary tools of a tradesman shall be exempt from levy and sale by virtue of any warrant or execution.

SECT. 8. The following property, in addition to that already exempted from levy and sale, by virtue of any distress for rent, shall, when owned by any person actually engaged in the science of agriculture, in like manner, be exempt from levy and sale; viz: one horse, mare or gelding, not exceeding in value fifty dollars; one set of horse gears, and one plough, or in lieu thereof, one yoke of oxen, with yoke and chain, and one plough, at the option of the defendant.

SECT. 9. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful for the widow of any person dying intestate in this Commonwealth, to retain for the use of herself and family, the same amount and description of property which is now by law allowed and exempted from levy and sale, under the existing insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, exclusive of what is allowed to the widow of an intestate, under the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says that Col. SPEYERSON's regiment of volunteers for California, comprising nearly eight hundred men, has been filled up. They will, it is said, be mustered into service in a few days.

Fortifications in Canada.—The Military Commissioners sent out from England have been in session in Montreal for near four months, and completed their plans, estimated to cost £3,000,000 sterling, principally devoted to fortifications on the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. The Gazette announces that iron war steamers will be immediately put on the Lakes. The Canada papers take great pride in pointing to what, well considered, are evidences of the distrust of the mother country in the allegiance or in the abilities to defend themselves of the provincials.

An Interesting Rumor.—The Washington correspondent of a New York paper states that a widow of Mr. John P. Van Ness, late President of the Bank of the Metropolis, and brother to the late collector of New York, Hon. C. P. Van Ness, has started up, claiming her jointure, or "reasonable dower." The name of this claimant to the substantial benefits of widowhood has been heretofore Mary A. Connor, a widow of a citizen of this place. She now warns the heirs at law, and all other persons, off the premises and property of the deceased, under the signature of Mary Anne Van Ness. One of her counsel is the Vice President of the United States. Her proofs of the marriage are said to be very curious. The ceremony is alleged to have taken place last summer in Philadelphia. This affair having become the subject of public legal proceedings, excites much curiosity.

John Randolph's Negroes.—The Cincinnati (Ohio) Chronicle of the 9th instant says that the emancipated slaves of John Randolph, who recently passed up the Miami Canal to their settlement in Mercer county, Ohio, met with a warm reception at Bremen. The citizens of Mercer turned out en masse and called a meeting, or rather formed themselves into one immediately, and passed resolutions to the effect that said slaves should leave in twenty-four hours, which they did in other boats than the ones which conveyed them there. They came back some twenty-three miles, at which place they encamped, not knowing what to do.

Emigration.—Two thousand one hundred passengers arrived in New York on Saturday week from foreign ports.

Latest News from Europe.

The Steamer Cambria arrived at Boston on Friday evening last, bringing dates to the 4th instant.

The Corn Bill passed the House of Lords on the 25th of June, without a division. On the next day Sir Robert Peel found himself in a minority of 73 votes on the Irish Coercion Bill—when he immediately tendered his resignation and that of his colleagues in the Ministry. A new Cabinet was formed, in which we see the names of Lord John Russell, Earl Grey, Palmerston, Lansdown, &c. The general impression is, that the new Premier will dissolve Parliament in the course of the autumn.

The Grain market remains without change. Great joy has been manifested in England at the settlement of the Oregon question.

Great riots have occurred in Ireland. Cardinal Perratti, aged 68 years, has been elected Pope.

DIED.

On Tuesday evening last, at the residence of Mr. George Little, in this borough, Mr. CHARLES T. WELSH, in the 44th year of his age.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Democratic Whig citizens of Adams County are requested to assemble in their respective boroughs and townships, at the places of holding their borough and township elections, on

Saturday the 22d day of August next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and select Two Delegates in each Township and Borough, to represent them in a

County Convention, which is hereby called, to assemble at the Court House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on

Monday the 24th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to nominate suitable persons to be supported as candidates for the several offices to be filled at the approaching election, and appoint Congressional Congresses.

ROBERT SMITH,
ROBERT G. HARPER,
DANIEL M. SMYER,
A. R. STEVENSON,
JAMES RENSHAW,
JOSEPH BAUGHER,
ANDREW HEINTZLEMAN,
Gettysburg, July 20.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday the 12th day of September next, on the premises, the following valuable Estate, viz:

A FARM, in Huntingdon township, Adams county, three miles west of Petersburg, Y. S., adjoining lands of T. Brandon, Harman's Heirs and others, containing

279 ACRES, of Patented Land, with a due proportion of Timber of the best. The improvements are

Two Log Barns, Wagon Shed, &c. two good Springs near the houses. Two streams run through the Farm. It is in excellent order, with Two APPLE ORCHARDS, of good Fruit. It affords an excellent range for cattle. The Turnpike from Hanover to Carlisle passes through the place.

Said Tract of Land has been divided by order of Court, and will be sold altogether or divided to suit purchasers.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

WM. MOORHEAD,
Agent for the Heirs of James Moorhead, dec'd.

LINNEAN HALL

THE Corner Stone of the Linnaean Hall of Pennsylvania College, will be laid on Thursday the 23d of July, on which occasion addresses will be delivered by Hon. L. C. LEVY, of Philadelphia, Prof. S. S. HARRISMAN, of Lancaster county, and Rev. E. W. CURRIE, of Hagerstown. The Governor of the Commonwealth is also expected to be present and participate in the ceremonies. The citizens of the County and the friends of science generally, are invited to attend.

M. L. STOEVER,
W. M. REYNOLDS,
D. GILBERT,
J. M. CLEMENT,
Committee of Arrangement.

July 13.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Of all kinds, and in any quantity, CAN be supplied by the subscriber, at his Plainfield Nurseries, near PETERSBURG, (York Springs), Adams co., Pa. His supply of APPLE TREES is very large—having from 20,000 to 25,000 valuable Trees on hand; and he feels confident that, for size and beauty of appearance, they will surpass any other in the market.

He warrants all his Trees to be genuine.—His TERMS are AS LOW as Trees can be purchased elsewhere. A considerable reduction made to those who take large quantities, or who buy to sell again.

Catalogues sent to those who wish them.

WM. WRIGHT.

A. J. HOUST, DENTIST.

No. 115 Lexington St., Baltimore.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Adams county, that he purposes visiting Gettysburg about the middle of July, prepared to wait upon those who may desire his professional services. As his stay will be limited he moves an early attention to this notice, especially on the part of those who called upon him during his late visit, for the purpose of submitting their teeth to his operations, but which he was compelled to decline from not having made arrangements for that object.

Communications for him may be left with his brother, H. HOUST, or at the Female Academy, Gettysburg.

July 6.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale,

On Saturday the 8th day of August, 1846, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, viz:

A Lot of Ground,

situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, being part of a Lot known on Town plot as Lot No. 25, fronting on Baltimore street, and running back to Lot No. 166, on East Middle street, with right of alley at intersection, adjoining property of D. M. Smyser, Esq., and heirs of David Horner, on which are erected a two story WEATHERBOARDED SHOP, with a two story Brick back

DWELLING HOUSE attached thereto, and a large and convenient two story WOOD SHOP.—Also,

Lot No. 2,

situate in the Borough aforesaid, and fronting on South side of East Middle street, and known on Town plot as Lot No. 166, and running back about 150 feet, on which are erected one large BLACKSMITH SHOP, with 4 sites for tires, one BRICK SILVER PLATING SHOP, with 1 site for a fire, and a large CARRIAGE TRIMMER SHOP, with an excellent well of water with a pump in it, convenient to said Shop.—Also,

Lot No. 3,

situate in the Borough aforesaid, fronting on South side of East Middle street, and adjoining last mentioned property, and lot of David Ziegler, and known on Town plot as Lot No. 167, and running back to an alley, on which are erected one COAL SHED, one LUMBER SHED, and a very large

TWO STORY WEATHERBOARDED FRAME BUILDING, now used as a Carriage House and Paint Shop.—Also,

Lot No. 4,

situate in the Borough aforesaid, and fronting on the North side of East Middle street, and being part of lot known on Town plot as Lot No. 145, adjoining property of Joseph Little and Jacob Newman, and fronting the Methodist Church, on which are erected a

ONE STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, with a well of good water with a pump in it, near the front door.—Also,

Lot No. 5,

situate in the Borough aforesaid, near the East end of Middle street, adjoining lots of Henry Wassmus and Ezekiel Buckingham, on which are erected a large and convenient

TWO STORY WEATHERBOARDED DWELLING HOUSE, a Stable, and other Out-buildings. This property is conveniently situated for two families, and is now in the occupancy of Esaias and John Little.—Also,

Lot No. 6,

situate in the Borough aforesaid, on the West end of Middle street, adjoining lots of George Christman, David Gilbert and an alley, and contains 2½ ACRES, more or less.—Also,

Lot No. 7,

situate in Cumberland township, adjoining lands of David Gilbert, Thaddeus Stevens and others, containing 6 ACRES, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of David Little.

A Lot of Ground,

situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of Jacob Culp and David Little, fronting on East Middle street, and running back to an alley, on which are erected a

TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, and a two story Frame Shop adjoining; also, a Frame Stable, and a never-failing well of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Joseph Little.

A Tract of Land,

being the undivided one-third of a Tract, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, containing 112 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of G. W. Horner, Robert McKinney and others, on which are erected a one and one-half story Log

DWELLING HOUSE, Log Barn, and a well of water near the door. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of William M. Kuntz.

A Tract of Land,

situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, containing 6 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of John Slutz, Dr. Griswold and others, on which are erected a one story Log

DWELLING HOUSE, and has on it a variety of Peach Trees. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Upton Johnston.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 20, 1846.

NOTICE.

Estate of Isaac Jones, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ISAAC JONES, late of Littlestown, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Town, he hereby gives notice, to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

MATILDA JONES, Adm'r.

July 6.

NOTICE.

Estate of George Myers, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE MYERS, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Reading township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

BENJAMIN MALLAUN, Adm'r.

June 8.

TEMPERANCE.

A MEETING of the "Union Total Abstinence Society of Gettysburg" will be held in the Court House, on Thursday Evening the 22d inst. Speaking by distinguished friends of the cause from abroad may be expected. Delegates will be appointed to represent the Society in the County Temperance Convention. The friends of Temperance are invited to attend.

D. A. BUEHLER, Sec'y.

July 13.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the AD- MINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 17th day of August next, viz:

The account of F. W. Koehler, Administrator (de bonis non) of the Estate of Joseph Baltzley, deceased.

The account of James Moore, Administrator (de bonis non, with the will annexed,) of the Estate of Susannah Dill, deceased.

The account of John A. Ziegler, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John Ziegler, deceased, who was one of the Administrators of the Estate of George Scheaffer, deceased.

The account of Samuel Durbarow, Administrator of the Estate of George Bender, deceased. The account of Samuel Durbarow and Jacob Hulick, Executors of the last will and testament of Isaac Hulick, deceased.

The account of John Brough, one of the Administrators of the Estate of George Scheaffer, deceased.

The final account of Abraham Fisher and Isaac Fisher, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Fisher, deceased.

The account of George Ickes, Administrator with the will annexed, of the Estate of Charles Rinehart, deceased.

The final account of James H. Neely, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Neely, deceased.

The account of Nicholas Bushey, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Walter, deceased.

The account of Theresa Treat and Levi T. Williams, Executors of the last will and testament of Isaac Treat, deceased.

The account of John F. Wolf, Administrator of the Estate of William Ashbaugh, deceased. The account of Philip T. Essick and John Houck, Executors of the last will and testament of Abraham Essick, deceased.

The guardianship account of Henry Emlet and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of Edward Emlet.

The guardianship account of Henry Emlet and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of Sarah Emlet.

The guardianship account of Henry Emlet and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of Sarah Emlet.

The guardianship account of Henry Emlet and George Emlet, Administrators of John Emlet, deceased, who was the Guardian of Sarah Emlet.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,
Dental Surgeon,
HAS located permanently in Gettysburg;
and as it is his intention to devote himself
entirely to the practice of DENTAL SURGERY in all
its branches, no effort will be spared to render
satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations
performed, which have not proved satisfactory,
they are respectfully asked to call and have
them renewed without charge.
Ladies and others visited at their residences,
if desired.
Office at Mr. M Cosh's Hotel.
May 11. tf

REPUBLICATION OF THE
London Quarterly Review,
Edinburgh Review,
Foreign Quarterly Review,
Westminster Review, and

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

THE above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful, clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The wide-spread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now.

each is marked by a dignity, candor and forbearance not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Whig, Tory, and Radical;—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review," Whig; and the "Westminster," Radical. The "Foreign

The prices of the re-prints are less than one-third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the American over the English

TERMS:-

PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

For any one of the 4 Reviews,	\$2 00	per year.
For any two do,	5 00	"
For any three do,	7 00	"
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00	"
For Blackwood's & the 4 Reviews,	10 00	"

CLUBBING.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three — the fourth copy being gratis.

be made, in all cases without expense to the publishers. The former may always be done through a Post-master by handing him the amount to be remitted, taking his receipt and forwarding the receipt by mail, post-paid; or the money may be enclosed in a letter, post-paid, directed to the publishers.

N. B.—The Postage on all these Periodicals is reduced by the late Post Office law, to about one-third the former rates, making a very important saving in the expense to mail subscribers.

• In all the principal Cities and Towns

throughout the United States to which there is a direct Railroad or Water communication from the city of New York, these periodicals will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO. Publishers,
112 Fulton St. New York.

June 8.

To Printers.
Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE subscribers have opened a new Type Foundry in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job or Fancy Type, Ink, Paper, Cases, Galleys, Brass Rule, Steel Column Rule, Composing Sticks, Chases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office. Also second hand materials.

The Type which are cut in imitation of the English letters, are cast in new Moulds, from an entirely new set of Matrixes, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.— All the type furnished by us is "hand cast."— The Types from any foundry can be matched at

Printing Presses furnished also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.
 Composition Rollers cast for Printers.
COCKROFF & OVEREND, as Agents,
 Dec. 22. ly

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1841.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir—Your Hair Tonic is an excellent article. Many respectable persons also offer their certificates in favor of your Expecto-rant. I believe your medicines are the best preparations that have ever been offered to the public for the relief of the afflicted, and for

Yours, &c. ADRIAL ELY.

The following is from a Physician and a respected Clergyman of the Methodist Society, dated

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—I have been using your Expectorant extensively in my practice, for the last three years, and for all attacks of Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, Consumption, Asthma, Pains and Weakness of the Breast, it is decidedly the best medicine I have ever used.

Very respectfully yours,
R. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

* Asthma cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant—
"Main Street Church, 11, New Haven, Conn."

county has been cured of Asthma, of more than eighteen years continuance, by the use of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Expectant. She commenced taking the medicine last summer, and after using eleven bottles, was entirely rid of this distressing disease. We are assured of this cure by a lady of undoubted veracity, and requested to make it public for the benefit of others.—*Mount Pleasant,*

Dr. J. F. Peroutin—We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. Joyce, we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are not nostrums of the modern cry up, but are the result of his long experience as a practicing physician, and the expense of great labor.—*Harford, (Conn.) Daily Times*

HANDBILLS, BLANKS,
And Printing of every description,
Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office

WHO'S THE DUPE?

We take the following from the Philadelphia North American:

The Position of Pennsylvania.

The position of Pennsylvania in the present crisis is not merely unfortunate; it is pitifully humiliating and degraded. Her enemies—where can she now look for friends?—mock at her calamity. The friends of the tariff in other States point to the destruction which is about to be consummated and say: "Behold your handiwork! you afflicted to favor the tariff—a policy

Where either you must live or hear no life."

You, whose hills and valleys rung with the songs of protected labor, and whose vast hopes of affluence and prosperity knew no existence but in the tariff—your hand has stricken it down. You have ruined yourself and the country to win a sugared word from a party that spurns you. Now take the desolation that you have wooed: see your mines deserted, your forge-fires extinguished, your shuttles stilled, your labor without hope, your capital without profit. Pay your State debt, if you can, in drafts upon the party, or sink into bankruptcy, dishonor, and misery, and be the scull of the world as the State that sold a glorious birthright for a wretched mess of political portage. Nor does Pennsylvania, turning in her extremity to the party for which she had sacrificed all, and entreating that she may be spared the ruin with which she is menaced, find an accent of encouragement or consolation. The free-trade men tell her, "The repeal of the tariff is in the bond by which you sold yourselves to us. It is too late to murmur. You voted for free trade, and against your mines, your manufactures, and your farms, in voting for Mr. Polk. The President may truly say—

"She had eyes, and chose me."

What avails it to say that your leaders promised you the tariff of 1812? If you will select leaders who will betray you—if, with your eyes open, you are dull enough to be betrayed—you should shame to bring the self-accusing plea to us. We judge your wishes by your acts. You voted for your own ruin—your name is to the compact—it is now too late for pining and repentance. If you are an idiot it is not our fault; if you have preferred ruin take it without grumbling. You had the facts before you, and can complain of none but yourself.

We had. Yet, shame upon the statesmen who perverted those facts, who pledged their own honor to a treasonable falsehood, and stole the votes of a trusting people by a felon fraud! Shame upon the people who, believing a crime so base and black impossible in such men, trusted them! For derision, disgrace, and defeat must follow equally the betrayer and the betrayed. But, though Pennsylvania may blush for her credulity and weep over her downfall, she is not yet so fallen that the wrongdoers may hope to escape her just resentment. The truth will vindicate itself, and violated faith and disregarded honor will drag those by whose crimes Pennsylvania sees

"Her life's life lied away,"

before an outraged people. She may be dull enough to be gulled, but is not craven enough patiently to bear it.

We were warned by a thousand voices. But they fell on ears as deaf as adders. The following extract from a speech delivered by DANIEL WEBSTER will be read with blushes, but should be read notwithstanding. Its words fall, like the red-hot sand thrown from Tyre upon its besiegers, burning their way to the bone. What inexorable sin has poor Pennsylvania committed that her punishment should be so crushing?

Extracts from the Speech of Daniel Webster, delivered in Philadelphia, October 1, 1844.

Tariff or no tariff, protection or no protection, thus becomes a great leading question. All Whigs are one side, and generally speaking, all who are not Whigs on the other. But then arises the peculiarity in the state of things in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania is a strong Tariff State. Among her citizens the protective policy overrides the general decision of political parties, and men who are not Whigs support that policy, firmly and ardently. This is clear. Every body knows it, and it needs no proof. Well, then, what has happened, in consequence of this well known state of opinion, in Pennsylvania?

Does the party, here, act against the Tariff? Does it speak the same language which it speaks in Carolina? Oh, no, nothing like it. In Carolina and other States, the whole party exists, principally, for the purpose of putting down the Tariff, and rooting it out, to the last fibre. They call it the "black Tariff," they denounce it as cruel and oppressive; and they openly intimate the idea that a disruption of the bonds of our National Union would be a less evil, than the establishment and continuance of protective principles. But, lo, when they come into Pennsylvania, all is changed. Here, they themselves, are professed Tariff men. Mr. Polk, their candidate for the Presidency, is declared to be a supporter of the Tariff, a Protectionist, a thorough Pennsylvanian on all these subjects.—This is, at least, a bold stroke of policy. I will not say how respectful it is to the intelligence of Pennsylvania; I will only say, it is a bold, a very bold political movement. In every State where the anti-Tariff policy is predominant, or in which the party holds anti-Tariff opinions, there Mr. Polk is pressed upon the confidence of the people, as an anti-Tariff

man, and because he is an anti-Tariff man; an anti Tariff man, as they commonly say, "up to the hilt." But in Pennsylvania, his claim to confidence and support are urged with equal zeal, on the opposite ground, that is to say, because he is a Tariff man, and a Tariff equally "up to the hilt." Here, the whole party, then speakers, their writers, their press, about fully, and support warmly, the Tariff principles of the Whigs, the Tariff principles of Pennsylvania. Here, they sail under the Whig flag, they would get into the Whig ship, seize the Whig rudder, and throw the old crew overboard. Or, if they keep in their own craft, they still must follow colors, give their vessel a new name, and destroy their old log-book.

Gentlemen, I think if Mr. Polk were to find himself in a circle of friends, composed partly of citizens of Carolina, and partly of those of Pennsylvania, he would find himself in a curious dilemma. It would be a wonder, if he did not set these two sorts of friends at once by the ears. The Carolina gentlemen would shout "Polk forever, and down with the Tariff of 1812!" The Pennsylvania gentlemen would say, "Polk and the Tariff of 1812, forever!" And what would Mr. Polk say? Why, uttering his well known opinions, he would say to his Carolina friends, "Gentlemen, you do me no more than justice. I am opposed to the Tariff of 1812, and think it ought to be repealed. In the canvass against Gov. Jones, in Tennessee, last year, I made more than one hundred speeches against it. I am for bringing all duties down to the point that they were at in June, 1812; that is to say, to one uniform rate of 20 per cent. You know I have agreed with you throughout on this great question of Tariff for protection. I have opposed it in my speeches, by my pledges, by numerous and repeated declarations, and by my votes. All show what I have thought, and what I think now. I now repeat my opposition, and renew my pledges."

This would be mainly, this would be fact, this would be all right; and Carolina huzzas, and Carolina clapping of hands, would not unaturally follow this plain and frank declaration with characteristic earnestness. But how would the Pennsylvania gentlemen stand this? How would Mr. Polk appease them? Now, I will not say that he would, with his own tongue, and from his own lips, speak a directly contrary language to them. I do not think him capable of such effrontery. But if he were to give utterance to the opinions which those put in his mouth, who support him here in Pennsylvania, he would say, "My dear friends of Pennsylvania, you have heard what I have said to the Carolina gentlemen. Never mind. I don't know exactly what I am, but I think I am a better Tariff man than Henry Clay! I am for incidental protection; and that is a great matter. It is rather strong, to be sure, after all I have said in Tennessee, to raise, in Pennsylvania, the cry of 'Polk and the Tariff of 1812!' Nevertheless, let the cry go forth!"

Now, gentlemen, what excellent party harmony would be produced, if Mr. Polk's two sets of friends could hear him utter these sentiments, at the same time and in the same room! And yet they are uttered every day, in the same country, and in regard to the same election. The louder Carolina, and other States holding her sentiments, cry out, "Polk and down with the Tariff!" the more sturdily the party press in Pennsylvania, raise the shout. Now, gentlemen, there is an old drama, named, I think, "Who's the Dupe?" An answer, and here is an important one, is to be given to "Who is the dupe?" and we shall see in the end, on which party the laugh falls.

I wish every man in Pennsylvania to consider this—that on his vote, and the vote of his fellow citizen, his neighbor or his kinsman, depends the issue whether Mr. Polk be elected President or not. And I say that any man who attempts to convey the impression to another—any man of information—whether it be done in the highways or byways, in parlor or kitchen, in cellar or garret, any man, who shall be found telling another that Mr. Polk is in favor of the Tariff, means to cheat an honest Pennsylvanian out of the fair use of the elective franchise. And if there be not spirit enough in Pennsylvania to repel so gross a representation, then Pennsylvania is not that Pennsylvania which I have so long respected and admired.

Title of the Locomotive Tariff Bill.—While the bill to destroy the Tariff of 1812 was pending in the House, Hon. Andrew Stewart of Pennsylvania, moved to amend the title, so as to make it read,

"A bill to reduce the duties on the luxuries of the rich, and increase them on the necessities of the poor; to bankrupt the Treasury; strike down American farmers, mechanics, and workmen, to make way for the products of foreign agriculture and foreign labor; to destroy American competition, and thereby establish a foreign monopoly in the American markets; and by adopting the principle of 'free trade,' to reduce the now prosperous labor of this country to the degraded level of the pauper labor of Europe, and finally to destroy the property and independence of these United States, and again reduce them to the condition of colonies and dependencies of Great Britain."

The Locomotive Chairman pronounced this proposition out of order. It is a most correct and eloquent title to the bill, truly denouncing its character and pointing out its ambition.

DIRECT TAXES COMING!

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce (a free trade paper) writes—

"The 'Union' expresses the opinion that the tariff bill will yield twenty-eight millions. It is a very extravagant estimate, in favore of that of the Secretary. Mr. McKay is probably more nearly correct in his estimates of twenty-three and a half millions, which he says will be enough. The truth is, as Mr. McKay admitted, it is a matter of guess-work. It must be tested by experiment. The result must be that the increasing expenditures of the Government cannot be met by duties on imports alone. Some new sources of revenue must be devised. The revenue for lands will, for two years, hardly equal the expense of their management, the extinction of Indian titles, &c. in the boundless territories of the West, which have come, or are soon to come, under the denomination of the 'public lands.' The estimates of two and a quarter millions from the lands is quite enough, at all events. Direct taxes must ultimately, and before long, be resorted to."

First Fruit.—We understand that a number of orders for iron, to be manufactured and furnished in this State, have, since the passage of McKay's bill, been withdrawn. Many iron contracts have been abandoned; and the offers for pig iron have been from two to three dollars per ton less than before the action of Congress. If the shadow thrown by an apprehension of the passage of the repeal bill, be thus calamitous, what may not Congress anticipate from the realization of that fear?—*Phila. American.*

We learn that upwards of twenty orders for machinery have been countermanded at the Matteawan Mills since Mr. McKay's tariff bill passed the House. One of the orders was for machinery costing upwards of \$100,000.

Thus jobs slip from the hands of our workmen, and the machinery which would be made here will soon be working for us in Europe.—*N. Y. Express.*

A Washington letter from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce speaking of the Indians at present in Washington, says—

On Wednesday they visited for the first time the Capitol, remained for a short time in the galleries of the Senate and House of Representatives, beheld with wonder the paintings and statuary, and more than every thing besides were delighted with the colored prints in the Library from Mr. Catlin's portraits and scenes of Indian life. As they gazed upon the Buffalo hunts, upon the groups of wild horses and wolves, and upon the various Indian warriors in their costumes, and amid the scenes of their own distant homes, they could not restrain their emotions, and for the first time men, women, and even the youths present, fell into an animated conversation, (pointing out to each other what most interested them in the different groups,) and for the moment seemed restored to the wild prairies or hills of Texas. They were much pleased not only with the large paintings in the Rotunda, but also with the portraits of General Jackson, the President, and other distinguished persons, by Mr. Healy. Among them is an admirable picture of General Houston himself, at which they laughed heartily.

Harvest in the West.—The wheat harvest is in progress in Michigan, and in the Northern sections of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. All accounts concur in representing the crop as unprecedentedly large, and in general of superior quality. Says the Cleveland (O.) Plaindealer of Thursday evening week:

We have spent two days among the farmers, visiting several of the adjacent counties, and as long as we have lived in Ohio, we can safely say we have never seen a more abundant harvest. The wheat is now ripe, and every man who can swing a cradle or handle a sickle, is at it. A few days more of this fine weather and all will be secured and in capital order. There is no complaint of rust, the berry is unusually plump, and the crop unusually heavy. If other parts of the State are like the Reserve, Ohio will have surplus enough to "biscuit" the world. The corn crop is now in its silk, and farmers think will be a full average crop. Potatoes and oats are fine as could be wished. All that is wanting to make every farmer in Ohio rich, is a market, and the prospect is now that free trade all over the world is to be the order of the day, when it will be found that no country on earth can compete with the West in furnishing "food for the million."

Speed of a Locomotive.—An experiment was lately made on the Great Western line in England for the purpose of exhibiting the attractive capacity of the broad gauge locomotive. A new engine, dragging a passenger train of one hundred tons, performed the distance from London to Bristol (118 miles) in 2 hours 26 minutes and 40 seconds, stoppages included. The average speed attained on level portions of the line was nearly 60 miles an hour. On rapidly descending gradients a maximum speed of from 70 to 72 miles an hour was reached, while, again, on sharp curves, or steep inclines, the rate was diminished to about 50 miles an hour.

Novel Proceeding.—The grand jury of Marshall county, Miss., have indicted a whole gang of loungers and idlers with which that town has been infested for a long time past. The fellows dress well, live high, and do nothing. The way they earn a living, and whether honestly or not, is what the grand jury are determined to find out.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE

The New Orleans Picayune puts in possession of advices from the Rio Grande to the 2d inst. brought by the steamer Alabama.

There does not appear to be much news of interest from our Army. The Mexican forces are supposed to be concentrated in the vicinity of Monterey, under the immediate command of Gen. Paredes. The American army appear to be on the point of taking up their march to penetrate as far as Monterey.

Gen. Taylor.—When the news reached the Army, that Gen. Scott would not supercede "old Rough and Ready" in command of the forces operating against Mexico, every face was elated with joy, and loud and numerous were the expressions of delight that followed the announcement. Every body seemed as of opinion that he should be left to consummate that work he so gloriously began; and now that the reins are in his hands and the wheels of his vehicle unloosed, we have no doubt that he will be a A. 1. at the winning post. Loved by his own soldiers, respected by the enemy, (for his generous and humane conduct to them here,) idolized by the people of the United States, and complimented by all their corporate bodies, what else was needed to fill full the measure of his glory, but that which he has just received—the absolute command of the Army of Occupation: a position which in the hearts of Americans finds a pre-eminent and a lasting place; and fulfils the common saying, that "Republics are ungrateful."

We understand that when this news was given publicly to the brigade of volunteers, so great was the joy of the men, and so apparent that their colonels immediately called them out, and marched them to the bank of the river opposite the old hero's quarters and gave him a military salute, after which the soldiers gave him three cheers, the heartiness of which plainly indicated that they were from the heart.

Gov. Ford on the Mormon Disturbances.—Gov. Ford, of Illinois, has the most singular notions we ever heard expressed of the duties of an Executive, in times of civil commotion, and the necessity of preserving order and enforcing the laws. In relation to the late disturbances at Nauvoo, he writes the following curious letter:

SPRINGFIELD, June 19, 1846.

Sir: Your favor of the 16th was received last evening. I concur with you fully as to the proper mode of treating the disturbances in Hancock county. I think it best to let the parties fight it out this time, and it is very probable, if they know that there is no interference, there will be but little fighting after all. Some of the boys want somebody to hold them, and then they would have all the credit of being heroes, without the danger. But, seriously, I know very well that if I were to order a force into Hancock the war would all cease—the doctory warriors would scamper off into Missouri, and they would all swear that they never intended to have any disturbance. The troops would return, for they cannot be kept there all the time, and then the belligerents would assemble as brave as ever. I would have to do the thing over and over again for ever, every time making the County of Hancock and the whole State more ridiculous than before.

If they want to fight, let them fight, and I think that if fifty of them would be killed off it would have a most wholesome effect. I fear there will never be any submission to the law in Hancock, until the boys fight and get tired of it. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

THOMAS FORD.

This is the richest specimen of gubernatorial wisdom exhibited in the 19th century. To preserve peace, and to protect life and property, robbery, arson and murder must be allowed—After such amendments the mob will no doubt be appeased, and settle down into peaceable and well disposed citizens, having a firm reliance on the supremacy of the law.

Rev. Dr. Jenson and lady, with several other Missionaries, embarked from Boston on Saturday week for Durnah. Dr. Jenson has been laboring as a Missionary about a third of a century.

Waking up to the Fraud.—There was a tremendous meeting of the friends of the tariff, held at Pottsville, on Saturday evening week, without distinction of party. The mechanics, laborers, and operators rushed to the rescue with united voice, against the Free Trade Bill, and denounced the fraud practiced upon them by the representations that Polk was a friend of the Tariff.

A similar meeting was held in Reading, at which the Locomotors spoke as loud against the course of the Administration as the Whigs could. The Free Traders have put the ball in motion, and Polk with the patronage of the Government can't stop it.—*Telegraph.*

Hay from Iowa.—Two cargoes of pressed hay arrived last week at New York from the far regions of Iowa, showing what things internal improvements are able to accomplish.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Matamoras, says that the army at that place spends about \$8000 a day for provisions and vegetables. The whole of it is almost immediately returned to the few Yankee shopkeepers, who have established themselves there. Active mechanics are in much demand. He states that some of the natives are anxious to join the Americans in their march to Mexico.

The Elmstunburg Star says that the statement to the loss sustained by St. Mary's College during the late freshet is incorrect. But little damage of consequence was sustained on the lands belonging to that institution.

FROM THE ARMY.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun "ARMY OF OCCUPATION." TEXAS. Camp opposite Matamoras, Mexico. June 21, 1846.

My dear Editors:—At length Gen. Taylor has received despatches from Washington: only a month has intervened between these and the last! Of their contents we know nothing of course; but of one thing we are certain, old Zack has not the means in hand to move into the interior, were he so disposed. I believe it is his intention to secure the whole line of the Rio Grande on both sides of the river, as high up as he can conveniently push provisions and munitions of war. With this object in view, Reynoso is already occupied; and an expedition, consisting of the 7th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, under command of Capt. D. S. Miles, a company of Light Artillery, and a detachment of mounted troops, with a regiment of Volunteers, are held in readiness to march upon Camargo, about 150 miles by land, immediately on the Rio Grande, but are delayed for want of transportation for supplies necessary to them.

To move upon the city of Mexico from this place, is chimerical. Cast your eyes upon the mass, and see if the Sierra de Madre—a rocky mountain range—does not intervene with passes only in defile, that may be defended by a few troops against "armed hosts." This rocky mountain range is of great extent, and easily defended, and the country towards it, after leaving the Rio Grande, is represented to be sterile and in many places deficient entirely in pasture and water, so necessary to our army. We could move, had we means of transportation, upon Monterey, a city this side of the mountain, near to their base; and I believe, had the means of transportation been afforded, Gen. Taylor would have moved in that direction, long ago, in pursuit of Arista, who is represented as being there, or in the neighborhood, with the remnants of his once fine army. It were madness to attempt to pass to the Capitol, through the defiles of the mountains, when so much easier a road lies from Vera Cruz up; and merely to take Monterey would be a feat of arms barren of results.

The army of occupation is continually on the increase, and now numbers over 10,000 fighting men. Occasional scouts are sent out, and from other reports, no enemy is within an hundred miles of Headquarters, unless we except the spies which swarm our camp. The General has no concealments, nor never in this campaign has had any—conscious of the indomitable bravery of his officers and men, he gives every advantage to the enemy, lets him choose his ground and take his position, and then meets him with one third his number and routs him and puts him to flight!

The country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande has long been infested by banditti. The immensely high duties exacted by the Mexican government led to regular bands of smugglers, whose ports were upon Aransas bay, and especially at Corpus Christi. These were composed of the most desperate characters; and those employed by the government against them under the title of "commissioners," were but little better, and oftentimes sharers in the wages of iniquity. So emboldened by success had these bandits become that they oftentimes attacked caravans of honest traders, under the charge of commissioners, and guarded by the government troops; and in most instances carried off the goods and often killed and were killed in the melee. As to a traveller, of suspected wealth, getting from Corpus Christi or Point Isabel to Matamoras, without being robbed, was a miracle; and if we judge by the number of crosses erected by the road side, many a one fell by the murderer's red hand. Such was the state of society in the country between the Rio Grande and the Nueces when the Army of Occupation took up its march for this place; and such it continued to be until the victories of the 8th and 9th. These bandits were received into the service of Mexico under the general name of "Rancheros;" and among them has figured largely two persons, formerly "commissioners"—the brothers Falcon—one of whom, Remar Falcon, his deeds and adventures would form a romance of reality—wild and wonderful, and dark, stormy and bloody has been his career. It was by the hands of these "hunks of the chapparel," as they are called, that Col. Cross is supposed to have fallen; and Lieut. Porter in search of a clue to his fate, fell gallantly fighting to the last with gallantry. It was by these that a party of a dozen or more were on the road up from Corpus Christi, some few weeks ago, overcome and tied, and had their throats cut in sight of each other, and pitched into the stream of the Arreago Colorado. These men, called into the service of Mexico, went for booty, and hung upon the skirts of the fight ready to strip and mutilate our dead—which they did in several instances; but no sooner had we cleared the field, than finding their occupation gone they have taken themselves elsewhere, and may be found hereafter upon some other high road of commerce.

The valley of the Rio Grande, especially, abounds with a strong shrub called "chaparel" (pronounced chapparel) which grows to the height in some places of eight and ten feet. It mats together with other shrubbery and the mosquito wood so as to form impenetrable thickets—compared to which those of the "coconut brat" of Florida are mere daisies. This much for explanation, as

these dense thickets are among the minor difficulties in the way of military operations in this part of Texas and Mexico; and through such our troops had to fight their way to raise the siege of Fort Brown—so successfully accomplished on the sundown of the 9th of May, 1846—after the glorious victories obtained at Palo Alto and the Resaca de la Palma (vulgo, palm tree lagoon.)

We were told it never rained at this season—but oh lie! For the last week it has been an almost constant pouring down; and ever since here, we have had no reason to complain of the want of it. You can imagine the plight of troops in camp after a week's drizzling, hanging out their clothes in the first "sunshine;" and such a scouring up of rusty steel and dingy brass! If our tents were good we might at least sleep dry; but no, for the name of the thing we might as well be in the open air, exposed to the war of the elements. But such "delights the soldier knows," and I would not dispel the charm to our volunteer acquaintances by painting in truthful colors the miseries of campaigning in Texas and Mexico—yet I would still advise them not to stir from home without tents, and other camp equipment, as they may not get them here—ten to one if they do.

June 27.—No news.—The rain continues without intermission, and our camps are flooded.

READ IT: IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF, AND COMMENTS ARE UNNECESSARY.

Philadelphia, May 28th, 1845.

Dr. Jayne.—Dear Sir: I feel bound to the afflicted to give publicity to the extraordinary effects of your valuable medicine.

I have suffered for several years past with Liver Complaint, and the train of diseases which follow—a complete prostration of the system—so that it was with great difficulty I could walk, and at times I was confined to my room. To add to my misery, a scrofulous affection appeared in my throat, with Rheumatism in my arms, so that I could not raise my right arm to my head. In the hottest weather my feet and hands would ache with the cold, and perspiration had almost ceased. I now became afflicted with a dry hoarse cough, and gave up all hopes of ever getting well. I had night sweats, and got little or no sleep, with frightful dreams and morbid headache. I seemed to be bordering on insanity, and was denied all study or mental exercise. I could not read a small paragraph in a newspaper without great difficulty. I had great soreness in my stomach, which caused it to swell so much that I was unable to lie down, or even to recline, but had to be propped up in a chair.

I had the advice of some eminent physicians, and tried nearly all the remedies used in such cases, but continued to grow worse, and it appeared as though a speedy dissolution was taking place.

I now heard of your Medicines, and determined to try your Sensitive Pills and to my surprise the soreness left me, so that I could walk about the house. I continued to improve from that time. Shortly after my wife called at your store, and stated my case to you, and you sent me a bottle of your Alternative, and also wrote to come and see you, and you would investigate my case, and cure me. This I did not believe, as I felt I was beyond the reach of human skill.

After taking your Alternative and Pills for three weeks, there was a decided change for the better, so that when I called upon you, you said that I would get well, and that your Alternative would cure me effectually. With no hopes, however, of getting well, I still continued taking your Alternative, until I had taken the fourth bottle, when there was a sudden change in my whole system, as though I had got rid of some great burden and I could draw my breath as usual. My nerves gradually became strong, and my appetite returned.

It has been about four months since I commenced taking your Medicines, and at this time nearly every vestige of disease is eradicated from my system. I am as active, and nearly as strong, as at any period of my life. I have now gained nine pounds in two months.

I have good reason to believe that the use of your valuable medicines, by the blessing of God, has saved me from a premature grave.

JOSEPH BARTER.

Popular between Seventh and Eighth sts, Phila. The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa. July 20.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 199 Nassau street, (Tribune Building,) New York, and S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL" and collecting and receipting for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour	3 75
Wheat	90 to 1 00
Rye	60 to 62
Corn	52 to 55
Oats	28 to 31
Best Cattle	3 50 to 5 25

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

REGULAR Public Examination of the Students of PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, will commence on Monday the 3d of August, proximo. The public and the friends of learning are respectfully invited to attend.

Order of Examination.

Monday, Aug. 3. The Preparatory Department will be examined between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 A. M., and 2 P. M. and 5 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 4. 9 A. M. Soph.—Greek.
10 A. M. Fresh.—Latin.
2 P. M. Jun.—Germ. Class.
3 P. M. Jun.—Ex. of Chris.
4 A. M. Soph.—Algebra.
Wednesday, Aug. 5. 9 A. M. Fresh.—Greek.
10 A. M. Jun.—Latin.
2 P. M. Soph.—Phil. & Spher.
Trigonometry or Calculus.
3 P. M. Jun.—Greek.
4 P. M. Soph.—Latin.
Thursday, Aug. 6. 9 A. M. Fresh.—History.
10 A. M. Jun.—Pol. Econ.
2 P. M. Soph.—Rhet. & Gr.
New Testament.
Friday, Aug. 7. 9 A. M. Fresh.—Geom.
10 A. M. Jun.—Logic.
2 P. M. Soph.—Spher. Geo.
3 P. M. Jun.—Germ. Class.
4 P. M. Fresh.—Mythology.
Saturday, Aug. 8. 9 A. M. Fresh.—Algebra.
10 A. M. Jun.—Mechanics, or Optics.
July 19.
The Lutheran Observer will please insert.